intimately he was associated in the Executive or deliberative branches of the Government with more than one of our own

The loss of such a man, sir, creates a sensible gap public councils. To the State which he represented, and the section of country with which he was so peculiarly identified, no stranger tongue may venture to attempt words of adequate consolation. But let us hope that the event may not be without a wholesome and healing influence upon the troubles of the times. Let us heed the voice, which comes to us all, both as individuals and as public officers, in so solemn and signal a providence of God. Let us remembe their measurements. as individuals and as public omeers, in so solemn and signal a providence of God. Let us remember that, whatever happens to the Republic, we must die! Let us reflect how vain are the personal strifes and partisan contests in which we daily engage, in view of the great account which we may so soon be called on to render! As Cicero exclaimed, in considering the death of Crassus: "O fallacem hominum spem, fragilem

que fortanam, et inanes nostras contentiones!"
Finally, sir, let us find fresh bonds of brotherhood and Union in the cherished memories of those who have gone be-fore us; and let us resolve that, so far as in us lies, the day shall never come, when New England men may not speak of the great names of the South, whether among the dead of among the living, as of Americans and fellow countrymen!

Mr. VENABLE rose and said: Mr. Speaker, in respond

ing to the announcement just made by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Holmes,) I perform a sad and melancholy office. Did I consult my feelings alone, I would be silent. In the other end of this building we have just heard the touching eloquence of two venerable and distinguished Senators, his contemporaries and compatriots. Their names belong to their country as well as his; and I thought, while each was speaking, of the valiant warrior, clothed in armor, who, when passing the grave of one with whom he had broken who, when passing the grave of one with whom he had broken fances and crossed weapons, dropped a tear upon his dust, and gave testimony to his skill, his valor, and his honor. He whose spirit has fled needs no effort of mine to place his name whose spirit has fied needs no effort of mine to place his name on the bright page of history, nor would any eulogy which I might pronounce swell the vast tide of praises which will flow perenrially from a nation's gratitude. The great American statesman who has fallen by the stoke of death has left the impress of his mind upon the generations among whom he is the stoke of the control of the wines of his mind upon the generations among whom he lived—has given to posterity the mines of his recorded thoughts to reward their labor with intellectual wealth—has left an example of purity and patriotism on which the wearied eye may

"And gaze upon the great, Where neither guilty glory glows, Nor despicable state."

For more than forty years his name is conspicuous in our tory. Born at the close of the revolutionary war, he was in full maturity to guide the councils of his country in our second contest with England. Never unmindful of her claims upon him, he has devoted a long life to her service, and has closed it, like a gallant warrior, with his armor buckled on him. "Death made no conquest of this conqueror; for now he lives in fame, though not in life." The only fame, sir, -an impulse to great and honorable deeds—a fame which none can despise who have not re-nounced the virtues which deserve it. It is at least some relief to our hearts, now heaving with sighs at this dispensation of Heaven, that he now belongs to bright, to enduring history; for his was one of "the few immortal names that were not born to die." Of his early history the gentleman who preceded me has spoken; of his illustrious life I need not speak; it is known to millions now living, and will be fa-miliar to the world in aftertimes.

But, sir, I propose to say something of him in his last ays. Early in the winter of 1848-'9 his failing health gave uneasiness to his friends. A severe attack of bronchitis, complicated with an affection of the heart, disqualified him for the performance of his senatorial duties with the punctuality which always distinguished him. It was then that I became intimately acquainted with his mind, and, above all, with his heart. Watching by his bedside, and during his recovery, I ceased to be astonished at the power which his master-mind and elevated moral feelings had always exerted upon those who were included within the circle of his social intercourse. It was a tribute paid spontaneously to wisdom, genius, truth. Patriotism, honesty of pur-pose, and purity of motive, rendered active by the energies of such an intellect as hardly ever falls to any man, gathered around him sincere admirers and devoted friends. That many have failed to appreciate the value of the great truths which he uttered, or to listen to the warnings which he gave, is nothing new in the history of great minds. Bacon wrote for posterity, and men of profound sagacity always think in advance of their generation. His body was sinking under the invasion of disease before I formed his acquaintance, and he was passing from among us before I was honored with his friendship. I witnessed with astonishment the influence of his mighly mind over his weak physical structure. Like a powerful steam engine on a frail bark, every revolution of the yet his mind moved on, and, as if insensible of the decay of bodily strength, put forth, without stint, his unequalled pow-ers of thought and analysis, until Nature well-nigh sunk un-der the imposition. His intellect preserved its vigor while his body was sinking to decay. The menstruum retained all its powers of solution, while the frail crucible which containwith a short intermission, has continued since the commence-ment of this session of Congress, there was no abatement of his intellectual labors. They were directed as well to the momentous questions now agitating the public mind, as to the completion of a work which embodies his thoughts on the subject of government in general and our own constitution in particular; thus distinguishing his lest days by the greatest effort of his mind, and bequeathing it as his richest legacy to

posterity.

Cheerful in a sick chamber, none of the gloom which usually attends the progress of disease annoyed him; severe in ascertaining the truth of conclusions, because unwilling to be deceived himself, he scorned to deceive others; skilful in appreciating the past, and impartial in his judgment of the present, he looked to the future as dependant on existing causes, and fearlessly gave utterance to his opinions of its nature and character; the philosopher and the statesman, he discarded expedients by which men "construe the times to their necessities." He loved the truth for the truth's sake, and cessities. He loved the truth lot sale the evil which we believed that to temporize is but to increase the evil which we seek to remove. The approach of death brought no indication of impatience-no cloud upon his intellect. To a friend, who spoke of the time and manner in which it was best to meet death, he remarked, "I have but little concern about either; I desire to die in the discharge of my duty; I have

an unshaken reliance upon the providence of God."

I saw him four days after his last appearance in the Senate chamber, gradually sinking under the power of his malady, tice said: suterest of his country, deeply absorbed in the great question which agitates the public mind, and earnestly desiring its honorable adjustment, unchanged in the opinions which he had held and uttered for many years, the ardent friend of the Union and the Constitution, and seeking the perpetuity of -our institutions, by inculcating the practice of justice and the duties of patriotism.

Aggravated symptoms, on the day before his death, gave notice of his approaching end. I left him late at night, with but faint hopes of smendment; and, on being summoned early the next morning, I found him sinking in the cold embrace of death. Calm, collected, and conscious of his situation, but without any symptom of alarm, his face beaming with intelligence, without one indication of suffering or of pain. I watched his countenance, and the lustre of that bright eye remained unchanged, until the silver cord was broken, and then it went out in instantaneous eclipse. When I removed my hand from closing his eyes he seemed as one who had fallen into a sweet and refreshing slumber. Thus, sir, closed the days of John Caldwell Calnoun, the illustrious America. rican statesman. His life and services shall speak of the great ness of by-gone days with undying testimony. Another jewe has fallen from our crown; an inscrutable Providence has removed from among us one of the great lights of the age. But it is not extinguished. From a height to which the shafts of malice or the darts of detraction never reach, to which the shafts of malice or the darts of detraction never reach, to which envy cannot erawl, or jealousy approach, it will shine brighter and more gloriously, sending its rays over a more extended horizon, and blessing mankind by its illumination. The friend of constitutional liberty will go to his writings for truth and to his life for a model. We, too, should be instructed by hi experience, while his presages for the future should infuution into our counsels, and prudence into our actions His voice, now no more heard in the Senate, will speak most potentially from the grave. Personal opposition has died with his death. The aspiring cannot fear him, nor the ambitious dread his elevation. His life has become history, and his thoughts the property of his countrymen.

Sir, while we weep over his grave, let us be consoled h

the assurance that "honor decks the turf that wraps his clay. He was our own, and his fame is also ours. Let us imitat his great example, in preferring truth and duty to the appro bation of men, or the triumphs of party. Be willing to stand alone for the right, nor surrender independence for any in-ducement. He was brought up in the society of the men of the Revolution, saw the work of our constitution since its formation, was profoundly skilled in construing its meaning, and sought by his wisdom and integrity to give permanency to the Government which it created. If such high purposes be ours, then our sun, like his, will go down serenely, and we shall have secured "a peace above all other dignities—a calm and The question was then taken on the resolutions offered by

Mr. Holmss, and they were unanimously agreed to.
And the reup in the House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS ON TUESDAY.

The two Houses of Congress on Tuesday were

was in our schools of learning and of law that he was trained up for the great contests which awaited him in the forum or the Senate chamber. Nor can we forget how long and how man-enclosed in a metallic case, bearing the following simple inscription on the plate: "John C. Calhoun: born March 18, 1782; died March 31. 1850"-was placed on a bier in the centre area, around which were grouped relatives and friends, amongst whom were a son of the deceased, the surviving Senator and the Representatives in Congress from South Carolina, and veteran statesmen as pall-bearers, some of whom have been Mr. Calnoun's contemporaries during the many years he has been in the National Councils-Mr. CLAY and Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. MANGUM and Mr. Cass, Mr. BERRIEN and Mr. KING. The other members of the Scnate, in two semi-circular rows of seats, enclosed the melancholy group.

The PRESIDENT of the United States was present, seated on the right of the Vice President, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives occupied a chair on his left. The Chaplains of the Senate and House of Representatives occupied the Secretary's desk, to the right and left of whom were the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, and immediately in front were the Committee of Arrangements. The subordinate officers of the two Houses were in appropriate positions around the platform.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and its officers. in their robes, and two of the Judges of the United States Court for the District of Columbia, were assigned seats in the chamber on the extreme left of the Presiding Officer, and the extensive Diplomatic Corps were on the right. The Members of the sis." A series of resolutions got through the Sen-House of Representatives, with the Heads of De- ate by a compromise among members of different partments, occupied the residue of the body of the opinions, in which it was recommended to the peochamber, leaving the outer circle behind the bar for Officers of the Army and the Navy. Ex-Cabinet officers, Senators, Members of the House of Repre-Heads of Bureaus, and other civilians entitled to admission, were accommodated beneath the marble gallery and in the adjacent aisles.

The circular gallery was exclusively appropriated to ladies, leaving only the limited space in the lowing: marble gallery behind the Reporters for such male spectators as could gain admittance.

The Service performed was that of the Episcopal Church, of which the Chaplain to the Senate, the Rev. C. M. BUTLER, is a Minister. The ritual. Life," was followed by a Sermon, brief but im-I have said ye are gods; and all of you are children of the Most High. But ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes."

The funeral cortege left the Senate chamber for is for the present deposited, in the following order:

The Chaplains of both Houses of Congress.

Physicians who at	tended the deceased.
Committee of	Arrangements:
Mr. Mason, Mr. Davis, of Miss. Mr. Atchison,	Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin. Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Greene.
Pall-	Bearers:
Mr. CLAT.	Mr. Cass, Mr. King, Mr. Berries.
m	

The Senator and Representatives from the State of Sou Carolina, as mourners. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the United States. The Senate of the United States, preceded by the Vice Pre sident of the United States and their Secretary. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

House of Representatives, preceded by their Speak and Clerk. The President of the United States. The Heads of Departments.

Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme

Court of the United States and its officers. The Diplomatic Corps.

Judges of the United States. Officers of the Executive Departments Officers of the Army and Navy. The Mayor and Councils of Washington. Citizens and Strangers.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Supreme Court of the United States met on Monday morning at the Capitol. Present:

The Hon, Roger B. TANEY. Chief Justice

"	JOHN McLEAN,	7
"	JAMES M. WAYNE,	}
**	JOHN CATRON,	Ass'e Justic
"	SAMUEL NELSON,	
"	LEVI WOODBURY,	
Upon th	ne opening of the Cour	t, the CHIEF J

That the Court had learned, with much sorrow, that Mi CALHOUN died yesterday morning; and from his long public services, and the high stations he had filled under the Government, the Court deemed it proper, as a mark of respect for his memory, to adjourn to-day without the transaction of any

The Court thereupon adjourned.

SMITHSONIAN LECTURES.

Professor REED, of the University of Pennsyl ania, gave a highly instructive lecture on Monday evening before the Institution, which was listened to with profound attention by a large and intelligent audience. The subject was the growth of the American Union during the colonial period, exhibiting the philosophical principles which prompted and shaped the Government of the United States.

The lecturer traced in the events of early American history a gradual tendency to the future result of Union, arguing from the concurrence of events a Providential purpose. The period of discovery was considered with a view to show, by the direction given to Portuguese, Spanish, and English voyagers re spectively, that the country was destined to be occuied by the race that speaks the English tonguephrase which Professor REED preferred to that of "Anglo-Saxon," the inadequacy of which was explained. The origin of the principle of union was traced to the Saxon element of local government as distinguished from absolute centralization, and the characteristic difference between the English and French races in this respect was noticed.

The unsuccessful attempts at colonization in the sixteenth century were reviewed to show that it was period unfavorable to the partition of the country into several colonial settlements; and the permanent colonization of the seventeenth century was shown to have led, by its free and more various process of occupation, to the formation of the thirteen distinct political communities.

In connexion with the attempts at colonization in the sixteenth century, Professor REED mentioned a fact recently discovered by investigations in the State-paper office of the British Government-that Sir Philip Sidney meditated a voyage to America a short time before those which were equipped by

Sir walter Raleigh. The subject of the next lecture, that of this evening, was announced to be the growth of Union among the several colonies, the first lecture having engaged in the performance of funeral rites over the shown that the materials of Union had been preremains of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, and the paring during a long course of time.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

At the late session of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, appropriations of money on State account, in subscriptions to stock companies, and in State guaranties of company debts, were made to the large aggregate amount of two millions three hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars; of which \$244,900 were on State account; \$1,102,425 in subscriptions on the joint stock principle; and \$983,500 in the form of guaranty bonds.

The items of appropriation are very numerous and some of them quite small. Those of large and

significant amount are the followi	ng:					
Completion of James River and Kanay		ompa	ny Cana			
* from Lynchburg to Buchanan,			\$110,000			
Louisa Railroad to Covington, -			420,000			
Louisa Railroad from Richmond to june	tion,		100,000			
Hazel River Navigation Company,			45,000			
Fredericksburg and Valley Plank Road,			60,000			
North River Navigation Company,	•		60,000			
Southside Railroad, (bonds of Petersbur	g,)		323,500			
James River and Kanawha Company, extension						
from Buchanan to Covington,			360,000			
Richmond and Danville Railroad,			200,000			
Rockingham Turnpike,			60,000			
Boydton and Petersburg Plank Road,			96,000			
LOUISIANA.		1000				

The Legislature of this State terminated its Annual Session on Thursday, the 21st ultimo, having refused to give any sanction to the proposed Nashrille Convention.

The Legislature adjourned without taking any any action on the subject of the Nashville Convention (says the Picayune) or the Southern "Criple of the State to send delegates to Nashville. In the House they were never brought to a vote. After two or three days' debate, in which they met with strong opposition, they were postponed from sentatives. Mayor and Councils of Washington, week to week. All efforts to get them up again failed, and they thus died a natural death.

OPINION IN FLORIDA.

The Pensacola Gazette of March 23 has the fol-

here to express approbation of Gov. Brown's course in re lation to the Nashville Convention. We deem it unneces sary. There is not and never has been the least excitement here, and demagogism is unknown among us. In spite of the unbounded popularity in this part of the State of one of commencing with "I am the Resurrection and the the Florida delegation, in spite of the confidence felt in his purity and his discretion, the letter of Gov. BROWN is looked pressively appropriate, from Psalm 82, 6 and 7: on here as a standard of opinion. It is thought to be good enough in itself. The popular heart approves it, and it needs not the aid of public meetings. We mean it is good enough so far as it prepares a platform for the People of the State. For the rest, so far as it relates to matters of personal courtesy between public functionaries, we have nothing to say. the Congressional Burial-Ground, where the body They must settle all matters of taste and decorum among

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The NASHVILLE CONVENTION, we take it, is pretty nearly on its last legs in NORTH CAROLINA. By reference to the proceedings of the District Convention held recently in Wilmington, it will be seen that even in the portion of the State where the most strenuous efforts have been made to put the be desecrated by such an assemblage. To be sure, the Denublic mind in a ferment upon the slavery question, after the mocrat, and other papers of its political stamp, repudiate with public mind in a ferment upon the slavery question, after the loudest and most fiery sort of exhorting, the leaders, out of one of the largest districts in the State, were able to bring toone of the largest districts in the State, were able to bring together only one hundred delegates, and even this corporal's

avow as the object of this Convention "to roam a new conguard was at last brought up to the scratch only by the most STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. trenuous efforts. The Editor of the Aurora is out of humor with the resolutions. He thinks they sing "our title pretty clear to mansions in the skies." Don't mind it, friend Au- sentiments? rora. The OLD NORTH STATE is somewhat given to judging sharp rebuke. She is sound upon the slavery question, bu has no idea of being led by the nose blindfold into disunion Our friends of the "ahead of the times" school must live and learn. They are rather slow at taking the hint, though. [Newbernian.

FROM MISSOURI.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS " UNION." THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION .- The disfavor with which

the proposed Convention at Nashville has met in many sections and several entire States of the South, renders it doubtful, we think, whether this body will assemble at the time and place contemplated. Already the course of some of the Southern States has

ern Convention, as indicative of the voice of the South. The great South has not spoken in its favor, nor will it. Its patriotic citizens pronounce against the mad project, and it is worse than a misnomer, the name thus arrogated. If those delegations of Southern citizens who had designed assembling at Nashville persist in carrying out that design, let them the title they have applied to the proposed assemblage, and honestly inscribing on their flag a name expressive of its true character. Their motto should be "Treason to our common country, and desolation to the South !"

FROM ALABAMA.

FROM THE "FREE PRESS," (LINDEN, ALA.) MARCH 19. SOUTHERN CONVENTION. - The mode by which delegates last Legislature seems to have been almost universally con to the people to give it their sanction by primary meetings, cause his death. We sincerely condole with his bereaved &c., but the people will have nothing to do with the matterat least they will make no move in it.

So far, however, as we are able to ascertain public opinion on this subject, the people disapprove, not only the mode of their rights, but the pretensions on which they were appointed. Hence we come to the conclusion that the State of Alabama will not be represented at the Nashville Convention, as we think she ought not to be. And, indeed, we see that in Georgia, where the Legislature had recommended the election of dele

The evidence respecting the handwriting of the notes pro nounced to have been written by Professor WEBSTER is among the most curious that the recent trial has developed, although there was nothing novel in its nature. Men accustomed to examine handwriting acquire such a wonderful facility that they can detect resemblances through the most labored attempts to disguise and conceal; and not only this, they can tell with great certainty a counterfeit signature, even though they are not familiar with the genuine; brokers, bank officers, and engravers acquire this faculty in the highest degree, but they can give no explanation of the manner in which they make the detection. They only say, "this is a good bill, that is a bad one; I cannot tell why, or how I know the difference, but so it is." Every thing in nature militates against what is false. Every falsehood contains the elements of its own detection, constantly struggling towards the light .- Providence Journal.

THE WEEPING CYPRESS .- This eplendid tree has been recently introduced into England from the East. Imagine at evergreen weeping willow, with compact habit, and close, feathering foliage, like the little cypress vine, and you will have some conception of this tree as we have seen it described. If our little plant of four inches, which has just reached us, at a cost of some ten dollars, ever makes itself into a tree, we can perhaps describe it better from personal knowledge There can be little doubt, however, that it will prove one of the greatest acquisitions to our list of hardy everyreens.

[American Agriculturist.

VOICES FROM TENNESSEE.

PROM THE MASHVILLE BANNER.

The people of Tennessee do not want their State shonored by another Hartford Convention; and, the Mobile Register is ambitious of the distinction, let him invite those who go for a "Southern Confederation with a Capital at Asheville"-those who wish to "elaborate plans for a Southern Confederation"-let him, we say, invite them to do it at Mobile. Then, at least, the Old Hero who told the people of South Carolina, in times past, that, "compared to disunion all other evils are light," will not have his sleeping dust shaken by the tread of those whom, when living, he made quail before his presence whilst contemplating similar plots-his grave will not be dishonored and, in conclusion, we would just hint that it will be time enough to hold a war-dance over his tomb when the people of Tennessee invite them to do it. Until that time, it would be just as well for the Register to keep homilies for those better able to appreciate the value of them.

FROM THE NASHVILLE "TRUE WHIG." The evidences of strong love of the Union are now beginning to be unmistakeably disclosed every where. The people are waking up to their real danger. The feeling of the great

American heart is precisely nothing short of the sentiment, the Union shall not be dissolved.

We hope the Convention at Nashville will not be held We hope soon to announce that the idea is abandoned. If its object be disunion, some other location should be selected. If the real design is to "awe the regular deliberations and action of the constituted authorities" of the Government, it is at war with the most fundamental principles of the Government. If it is intended to afford an occasion for inoffensive expression of opinion, it is more than useless, as other modes and forms are more authoritative and less liable to exception. If it is intended to allow an expression of unity of sentiment in the South, it is a sad mistake, as there is now no appearance of unity or concord among those who have urged the call of a Convention. Whatever may be the plausible pretences, those who meet in such Convention will be stigmatized. The impendences of the restless or wicked few, will stain indelibly the whole body. The surviving members of the old Hartford Convention have often appealed, but in vain, to their recorded proceedings, to vindicate themselves from the charge of being realton to the Union-it has never removed the stigma resting upon them.

FROM THE MAURY INTELLIGENCER ntrue that this Southern Convention finds any con where is the evidence? Where is the spontaneous moving; the "ugent" action of those who are deeply interested? It is not to be found.

And set there is deep feeling at the South on this slaves The people, however, see no more reason for a movement of this kind now, than has existed for the last twenty years. With wonderful patience they have borne the inscence of Northern fanaticism, believing that it was limited h its extent and harmless as to results—believing that hey have friends at the North, "true as steel," who will stand by and defend them "at all hazards and to the last exand why should they make any movement which would embarrass these friends, and the natural consequence of which would be the very opposite of all their wishes. The will not to it. They know when it will be time for them act, and should that time ever come—and Heaven knows they do not desire to see it—there will be no mistake as to their

We are sorry, for the honor of Old Maury, that a meeting has been called here for the purpose of sending a representa-tion to this Southern Convention from among her citizens. Upon whom the responsibility rests we don't know, nor do we care to know. We have nothing to offer in the way of eproach-we simply express our sincere regret at such an an We have no doubt that it originated in good atentions, but we think, so far as our judgment of the people is concerned, that they do not desire such a representation We know, if the object of this Convention is such as has been ntimated by more than one journal at the South, so far from being desirous of a representation, they would prefer that the soil of Tennessee, and the capital of our State, should never indignation any such object as has been elsewhere avowed. We are glad that they have done so—but wou'd it not be infito elaborate plans for "A SEPARATE SOUTHERN CONFEDERA-TION." What Tennessean wishes to be represented in a Convention containing within itself those who cherish such

FROM THE FRANKLIN REVIEW. THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION. - The advocates of this precious bantling of the Mississippi repudiators and the South Carolina nullifiers, are moving heaven and earth, so far as

they can, to draw together at Nashville in June next a large assembly of the people of the Southern States. This effort will be fruitless; for we do not believe that a single sober-minded citizen of Tennessee will give them a welcome to the capital of our State. If Tennesseans are willing to consort with th disunionists of the South, and to aid the views of the rabid abolitionists of the North, here is a chance. FROM THE ROBERTSON BACK WOODSMAN.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION .- The Convention which is meet in Nashville in June next, so far as we have seen, is advocated by the Democratic press, and denounced by the Whig press as treasonable. We presume the Convention was got ten up by some broken down politicians, whose greatness depends upon the dissolution of the Union. If this is their foul method to dissolve the Union, we far one protest against it.

shown that this Convention could not be truly termed a South- If we will stand by him who is determined, by the aid of the people, to be the great pacifier-who now sits in the balls at our proud metropolis, animated by that glorious sentiment, "THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED," in a short time there will be thirty-one proud STATES, marching ail the beauty of fraternal sisters of one glorious family. The turbulent waters of sectional agitation will calm down; and the getters up of this Convention will be looked upon with inspare the South the disgrace of their treason by withdrawing famy, and pointed at by the finger of scorn by all who love this glorious Union. The Philadelphia papers record the death, at Naples, on the

22d of February, of Charles Carroll Bayand, a Passed Midshipman in the United States navy. He was a son of the Hon, RICHARD H. BAYARD, formerly United States Senator from the State of Delaware. Being on a cruise in the Mediterranean the vessel to which he was attached stopped at Naples, and he obtained permission to visit Mount Vesuvius. were appointed to this Convention by the members of our While at the crater of the volcano an eruption suddenly took place, and some of the stones thrown out by the convulsion demned throughout the State. Continual appeals are made fell upon Mr. Bayard's right arm, shattering it so badly as to relatives and friends under this great affliction.

The eruption alluded to was the most brilliant and tremer dous that has been witnessed for many years. It was, more over, remarkably sudden, as none of the usual signs had preappointing the de'egates to this Convention as a usurpation of seeded it. A letter states that the mountain literally roared with the efforts it made to disgorge itself. The noise was like the firing of cannon at sea, and at every discharge there was thrown up a mass of lava and rocks, which at night looked like balls of fire. A guide, who was on the mountain at the time, says :

gates by the people, that they refused to come together for that purpose. So that it seems the people are not ahead of their leaders on this subject, and it is probable that they will refuse to follow the lead of their leaders.

"In the middle of the mountain, towards Somms, in an instant a grotto was formed full of stalactite of salt and marine salt. I was about to gather some portion of it when the grotto began to epen as if under the influence of an earth-quake, and, as I field, I found that my clothes were burnt upon my back. Had I not quickened my speed my life would have been sacrificed, for in the same moment there issued forth a current of lava forty palms in breadth; whence, as also from the crater, were thrown up bombs and lightnings In ten minutes the lava extended to the foot of Somma orming a most wonderful and beautiful scene.

> ADVERTISING .- The Lever by which fortunes are made At a banquet given to the employees of a large establishment in New York city, the owner of the establishment (says the Sun) in the course of a brief history of his rise and progress as a manufacturer, alluded to his indebtedness to the press as the great medium by which he had made the public acquaint ed with his business, and drawn them to him as customers He said he regarded the press, in this age of competition, as the great fulcrum upon which the tradesman rested his adver-tisement, and by that means overturned his adversaries. That is, he who advertised most judiciously and extensively, was sure to reap the reward of triumph. wares to the public was guided by as truthful conviction of his interests as this manufacturer, few would have cause to complain of small sales, or ill success in tr.de. A few enterprising men of the various trades and professions, have go hold of the great secret of success, and it is not strange to us that they rise to fortune and eminence, to the wonder and an oyance of their less sagacious, non advertising neighbors.

A story some time since went the rounds to the effect the a California emigrant by the name of Wasson had been flayed alive by Indians. An acquaintance of the young man writes to the Chicago Democrat in contradiction of the story, and states that Wasson is now digging gold in El Dorsdo.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The American Institute of New York has received from the Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE the folowing letter, which needs no other prelude or in-

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23, 1850. DEAR SIR : You have doubtless been apprized through the public press that an industrial exhibition is proposed by Great Britain, to take place in May, 1851. The invitation embrace all nations. The plan has met with general approbation here, and by the representatives of the different countries of Europe accredited to this Court.

It has commended itself to my judgment as the represen tative of the United States. I have taken an interest in its success, in behalf of the people of the United States, believing that great benefit may be derived, not only by the citizens of the Union, but by all mankind.

I entertain an abiding confidence that we possess the mat rial to present at the proposed exhibition such combinations of science and art as will gratify the highest anticipations of that class of men who have been, and will continue to be, the creators of wealth, and, through their inventions and labors the civilizers of mankind throughout the world.

If such a response should be given to this invitation as may be expected, the exhibition will present to the world a victory gained by a Congress of Nations, not acquired by arms physical strength, but the triumph of mind over matter.

The details of this great plan will be published at an early day, which I shall have the pleasure of transmitting to you. In the mean time I send with this note a copy of the Report of the Eleventh French Exposition, with the Royal Commis sion establishing the proposed exhibition, and the proceedings of the first public meeting. Will you do me the favor place these papers before the government of the Institute and, if the plan should be approved, to open a correspondence with similar institutions in other States, that there may be concert of action in the arrangements for the exhibition?

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant, ABBOTT LAWRENCE. To the Secretary of the American Institute.

Presentation of the Travelling Writing Case of General Washington.

On Tuesday last, the Board of Managers of the Washing ton National Monument Society, accompanied by G. W. P. Custis, Esq., assembled at the President's House, by appointment, to present to General TAYLOR the Travelling Writing Case or Portfolio of General WASHINGTON, sent to the Board for that purpose by Doctor R. S. BLACKBURN, of Jefferson county, Virginia. The members of the Board were received by President TAYLOR in the Circular Reception Room, where had also assembled a number of visiters, who had casually called. The venerable Mr. Custis, as a connexion of the family of Washington, was selected to present this curious relic to the President, and, in doing so, addressed him in the

Mr. President: In behalf of the Managers of the Wash ington Monument Society, I have the honor to present to your Excellency a Revolutionary relic of the Father of his Country. Ah! sir, within this ancient envelope what momentous despatches were contained in the "times that tried men's souls," and during the mighty struggle that gave liberty to a people and an empire to the world! Letters from the Commander-in-Chief to the Governors of the States, urging them to recruit the ranks of his gallant army, wasted by battle by privations, and disease; letters to the Congress of the Reion detailing the patriotism, the services, and sufferings of his faithful companions in arms, their toilsome marche their disastrous reverses, and their glorious triumphs, from the theights of Cambridge to the plains of Yorktown!

This venerable memorial of a patriot and hero of a past

age is most worthily bestowed upon a patriot and hero of the much of the great men and great things of our bygone days,

to offer to your Excellency my warmest wishes for the suc-cess and prosperity of your Administration. May you, sir, with the illustrious example of the beloved Washington as the polar star to guide you, grasp with stalwart hand the helm of State, and understal hand the helm State, and, undaunted by the rocks and tempests that surround her, s'eer the good old old ship Constitution into the haven of peace, of union, and of national aggrandizement, and when your task is done, your political life is ended, may your grey hairs enjoy long years of domestic happiness in the tirement of a private citizen, and you

- "Sink to rest, With a whole nation's wishes blest. The PRESIDENT made a brief but appropriate reply. He

returned his sincere thanks to Mr. Cusris and the Board of Managers for the very interesting relic they had presented of one who had been emphatically "the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen;" he regarded it with feelings of the deepest interest, as having belonged to a man to whom his country and the world owed so large a debt of gratitude, and especially as having been used by him, through all his struggles, privations, and sufferings, in that contest which led to the glorious consummation of his wishes in the establishment and recognition of our national independence. Every thing, said the President, that belonged to such a man, however small or apparently insignificant, must possess a value in the estimation of all who admired and revered as he did the character of Washington, whose parallel could not be found in the history of mankind. His example he said, it had been his anxious desire to follow, and his wis and patriotic precepts ever to cherish and obey in whatever was calculated to conduce to the happiness and the glory of his country. Among these precepts was one which enjoined upon his countrymen the necessity of Union, without which our great Republic would fall into ruin, and become the mockery of the world. This precept he would endeavor, as far as he had the power, at all times to obey, to preserve the glorious Union of the States as the sheet-anchor of our safety, strength, and prosperity. He was aware, he said, that his admiration of Washington, and his desire to imitate, though in an humble manner, his illustrious example, had been ridi culed by the party press of this country, but neither ridicule nor censure should ever deter him from doing what he believed to be right, or from humbly attempting to follow in the footsteps of the great benefactor of his country, as a model worthy of all imitation. He observed, in conclusion, that so interesting a relic should be placed where it might be seen and preserved; and he should therefore feel it his duty to deposite it in the gallery of the Patent Office, among the other relics of the illustrious Washington.

The Board then took their leave of the President, and

EXTENT OF TELEGRAPHIC OPERATIONS IN ONE DAY. The Associated Press of New York of one day contained telegraphic despatches, all received the same day, (28th ult.) from the following points, viz

From New Orleans, by the way the wires run, about. 2,000 St. Louis.....do.....do....... Cincinnati do do about . Charleston....do.....do.....do..... Montreal, C.E. do.....do......

rom New York to Galena via Detroit, Milwaukee, &c., and rom Galena to St. Louis, and from Louisville south through Pennessee, making about 5,000 miles more, over which new was not transmitted for the press. The whole length of wires n the continent may be safely put down at not less than 0.000 miles, and the Associated Press received news over .040 miles of them on the same day.

CLOVER IN FLORIDA. -Some three years since, Governo BROWN, of Florida, received from the Patent Office in this city a packet of clover seed from Chili, which he planted, but with much misgiving, as every previous experiment with in a single street or neighborhood. Thus, blacksmiths, shoeother varieties of seed had resulted in utter failure. It has lourished, amid all the trying changes of the climate, and appears especially adapted to the region of Florida. This is most valuable addition to the wealth of that State, for it supplies, what was most needed, a nutritious grass for stock.

WILLS MADE ON SUNDAY .- A case was recently decided by Judge Lewis, of Pennsylvania, which involved a ques-tion as to the validity of a will made on Sunday. The de-cision of the court was, first, that a will made on Sunday, while the testator was in danger of immediate death, or enter-ained a well-grounded belief that such danger existed, is valid; and, second, that if a will was made on Sunday, un-

NATIONAL CENTRAL HIGHWAY. From St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, to the Bay of San Francisco, on the Pacific Ocean.

Ma. BENTON'S BILL.

The following is the bill for the National Central Highway from St. Louis to the Bay of San Francisco, of which Mr. BENTON gave notice on Thursday, in the Senate, of his intention to ask leave to introduce yesterday, but the Senate not being in session, to enable him to comply with his notice, and desiring the bill to be published this week, he has left it at this office to be published in the National Intelligencer:

A BILL for the location and construction of a Central National Highway from the Mississippi river to the Pacific

ocean. Be it enacted, &c. That the proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be set apart and applied, as far as needed and anticipated, by hypothecation when necessary, in open-ing communications with California, New Mexico, Oregon, ing communications with California, New Mexico, Oregon, and the Salt Lake settlements, by means of a central national highway from St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, to the Bay of San Francisco, to connect with ocean navigation in that bay; with a branch of said highway to Santa Fe, in New Mexico; also, a branch to the tide-water region in the Columbia river, so as to connect with ocean navigation to that river; and also a branch to the Mormon settlement on the Great Salt Lake, if the said highway should not pass sufficiently near that leke.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said central national highway shall consist of a system of parallel roads, adapted to different modes of travel and transportation, and a margin for lines of electro telegraphic wires, whereof one common road, and one iron railroad, shall be immediately opened and constructed; and such other roads shall be hereafter opened and constructed as Consess from time to the after opened and constructed as Congress from time to time may anthorize; and, in order that the said national central may anthorize; and, in order that the care included to its highway may be constructed on a scale commensurate to its importance and adapted to the wants of present and future time, and in order to allow convenient space for all the paraltime, and in order to allow convenient space for all the paral-lel lines of road which commerce and travel may require thereon, a breadth of one mile shall be reserved through the public lands; and the said branch roads shall equally consist of a common road and a railway, and such other roads as Congress may from time to time authorize and direct, with a margin for a line of electro telegraph wires, and a breadth of one thousand feet shall be reserved through the public lands for such branch roads, each respectively; and each track for a road shall be entitled to a space of three hundred feet wide, and the telegraph lines to a space of one hundred feet wide, and when finished the said iron railway, or ways, shall never be subject to any toll or tax beyond that which may be necessary to provide repairs; and the said common roads shall be forever free from any toll or tax whatever, and shall be kept in travelling order by the care and expense of the Federa

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the President be authorized and requested to cause all the authentic informa-tion in possession of the Government, or in its power to pro-cure, necessary to show the practicability of a route for said central highway, to be collected and digested into brief memoirs, illustrated by topographical and profile maps, to be laid before Congress as soon as possible; also, that he be authorized and requested to cause further surveys and examinations to be made, and the results to be laid before Congress as soon as possible; and for that purpose to employ as man

citizen civil engineers as may be necessary.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, as soon as Congress shall fix upon the route for said central highway and branches, the President shall be, and hereby is, authorized and requested to cause the Indian title to be extinguished upon a breadth of one hundred miles, to cover the route of said central highway, and also to extinguish the Indian title upon suitable breadths covering the said branch roads; and the location and construction of the central highway shall mmediately be commenced, both for the common road and the railway, and with a force calculated to finish the common road in one year, so as to be passable for wagons and carriages, and the railway in seven years.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, as soon as the

said common road is finished, the same shall be a post road, and a daily mail carried thereon in wagons or coaches, or sleighs, when necessary, at the rate of at least one hundred miles in twenty-four hours; and a daily horse mail, for light letters and printed slips, at the rate of at least two hundred miles in twenty-four hours.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so soon as said

railway, or any sufficient part thereof, shall be completed and fit for use, the use thereof shall be granted for a limited time to such individuals or companies as shall, by contract with the Government, agree to transport persons, mails, munitions of war, and freight of all kinds, public and private, in vehicles furnished by themselves, over the same, at such reasonable rates as shall be agreed upon: Provided, That if other roads shall bereafter be constructed on the ground reserved for roads by this act, the same company or persons shall not be allowed to have the contract for transportation, or any interest in more than one road at the same time.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That military stations branches, at such places as the President shall direct.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That donations of land, to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres, shall be made to each head of a family, widow, or single man, over eighteen years of age, who shall be settled on the line of said central highway and branches, and within the bounds of the extinguished Indian claim, within twelve months after the time of such extinction of title; and pre-emption rights, to the same extent, shall be allowed to all similar settlers after twelve months.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be and the same hereby is appropriated, and placed at the disposition of the President, to defray the expenses of carrying into effect the third and fourth sections of this act, for the collection and preparation of inormation, and the extinction of Indian titles, necessary to the selection and location of the route for said central national highway and branches.

Referring to a small meeting at some town in the State of Kentucky, for the purpose of sending Delegates to the Nashville Convention, the Louisville Journal adds: "Any individual who shall go into that body, assuming to be a representative of the State of Kentucky, had bette not come back within her limits."

THE EXPLOSION AT BUFFALO. - The Buffalo Republic of the 25th has the following additional particulars in regard to the explosion of the steamer Troy :

"The cabin passagers known to be saved are the follow ng : Messrs. Reed, Miller, Menell and his wife, Pragoff and wo boys, Secor and two sisters and child, Sertwell, Norton, Knapp, Miss Scott, S'zer and mother, Hutchinson, and Manahan. Mr. Hutchinson is badly but not dangerously scalded He is now at Black Rock. Mr. Manahan is also badly scalded, and is still at Black Rock. The escape of Mr. Miller from watery grave was almost miraculous. He was knocked into river, and being unable to swim, undertook to save himself by getting upon a cabin door, but he lost this and sank three times, when being carried into an eddy, found floating-pieces of timber with which he sustained himself till rescued. He was very much chilled, but is not seriously hurt. There were thirty three cabin and twenty-seven steerage passengers. The officers and crew numbered twenty-six, making a total of eighty-six souls on board. The cabin passengers, from whom nothing has been learned, are Mesers. Brown, Faxon, Dr. Wright, (who is believed to be drowned,) Curtis, Willis, Howe, Grant, Baily, Vesey, Bowen, and Arnold. The steerage passengers not heard from are Messrs. Brandt, Irwin, Knight, and eighteen, mostly Irish and German,

The Coroner's jury on the bodies of those who were killed have found that the explication was occasioned by a lack of water in the boilers, owing to the omission of Levi L. Post, the deceased engineer, to employ competent and attentive assistants; and that Thomas Wilkins, master, and his officers are not re-

GREAT CONPLAGRATION IN CRINA.-The New Haven Register has the following letter from CHARLES W. BRAD-LET, Esq., the United States Consul at Amoy, giving an account of a large fire which occurred there on Christmas Eve : U. S. CONSULATE, AMOY, CHINA,

On Sunday last, at 2 o'clock P. M., a fire broke out in this city, which laid waste about 500 houses, covering an area of many acres, and comprising the handsomest and richest mercantile estal lishmen's on the island. There was a loss of six lives, and of preperty estimated at from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000! As a general rule, in Chinese cities, merthants or handicrafts of the same kind, are grouped together makers, grain-dealers, stone-cutters, fruiterers, &c , have each heir particular locality. The sufferers, on this occasion, were the large dealers in silks, fors, teas, paper and books, the gold and silver smiths, shoemakers, stocking-makers, and other miscellaneous artisins and merchants. Among the ruins are those of the large and beautiful Joss-house, "Quoante bio," in the street to which it gave name—built 500 years ago; and that called "Ta-ti kong-kiung-chiung," or the Temple of Mammon-where the god of wealth is worshipped. The streets are nowhere more than ten, and usually not more than six feet wide. On these the narrow buildings are joined in solid mass—two stories in height—composed of bricks, but with a good deal of external wood work. Mats of plantsin der no such pressure, the court would, in the absence of preof, presume that circumstances of necessity existed to justify shut out the nearly vertical rays of the sun, but which now, of houses on one side of the way to those on the other, intended to